

395-423
emperor of West

born 384 died 423

HONORIUS - Second son of THEODOSIUS

395 - 408

ARCADIUS Emperor in East

395-408

Hercadius was Byzantine Emperor.

395 and onward

The empire was permanently divided into the Latin Western and the Greek Eastern or BYZANTINE EMPIRE, with its capital at Constantinople. The Eastern Empire lived until 1453, when the Turks conquered Constantinople.

395 A.D.

Roman empire was divided
into two parts.

395-455 AD.

STORY OF ITALY

The reign of HONORIUS (395-423), son of THEODOSIUS the GREAT, has been referred to several times in the account of the invasions. His great general STILICHO the VANDAL, who had long held ALARIC in check and who destroyed the hordes of RADOGAST, was at last murdered by Honorus, lest he should grow too powerful. Then Alaric's Goths ravaged Italy and sacked Rome (410 AD.). At the same time Britain was abandoned, and soon Spain, with most of Gaul, was lost to Burgundians,

him. EUDOXIA invited GEISERIC, king of the Vandals,
to avenge her. The Vandals captured Rome, and
MAXIMUS was slain, after a three months' reign.

After death of Theodosius I, the Visigothic troops in Roman service proclaimed ALARIC I their leader. Under his strong guidance they first developed the concept of kingship. Alaric led a ravaging expedition in the Balkan Peninsula but was checked by STILICITO

395 AD

Theodosius divides Roman Empire

395 AD

HONORIUS (West) and
ARCADIUS (East)
Emperors

395-397

Vandals raid Balkans and
Greece.

395-423

Honorius (in West)

He made Ravenna the Capital
of the West

395-408

Arcadias (in East)

THEODOSIUS died
and at once masses of the Goths
rose under one ambitious
young chieftain ALARIC

AFTER 395AD 527AD Byzantine Empire
the later half of the empire had now crumbled
away. There was left the empire east of the
Adriatic. This part had always been essentially
Greek in culture. It called itself Roman for the next
10 centuries; but we commonly speak of it
as the Greek Empire or Byzantine Empire. Separated
from the West, it rapidly grew more & more oriental
in character. It preserved Greek learning and
warded off Persian and Arabian conquest; but
for several centuries it did not greatly influence
western Europe except through the work of distinguished